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WORK OF THE PREACHERS

A Sermon on Special Power as Seen in the Lives of Those Favored by God.

Dr. Rondthaler Preaches to the Light Artillerymen on the Value of Discipline-Opening of the Acton Camp Meeting.

The Rev. J. S. Bitler, the well-known evangelist of Ohio, preached yesterday morning to a large congregation at Roberts Park M. E. He took for his text a portion of the 6th verse of the 16th chapter of Judges: "Tell me, I pray thee, wherein thy great strength lieth." This question was asked of Samson, ho said, by his wife, Delilah. It is not told in the Scripture record that Samson was a man of more than ordinary stature, but there abode upon him a mighty power that made him all but unconquerable. His enemies were terrified and angered by him, and sought to find the of his marvelous strength. They came to his wife, who seemed to have a great influence over him, and bribed her to discover the secret of his wonderful strength. She found at last that it was lodged in his long and unshorn hair, and, by shaving it off while he slept on her knee, she deprived him of this extraordinary strength. Then the Philistines came upon him and put out his eyes and tortured him, till he cried out: "O Lord Gcd, remember me, and strengthen me, I pray Thee, only this once." And the Lord gave him renewed strength so that he took hold of the pillars of the house in which his tormentors had gathered, and overturned it, and "the dead which he slew at his death were more than they which he slew in his life "

"Samson," the preacher said, "was the type of physical strength, Solomon of intellectual strength, and Peter of spiritual strength. Peter was one of Christ's followers, and an impulsive, enthusiastic, warm-hearted supporter of the Lord Jesus. When Christ, on that last night, told His disciples that they would forsake Him, Peter came forward and said: "Though all others forsake Thee, yet will not I." But when the trial came, Peter denied that he was His Iollower, and began to curse and swear. ward when the Holy Spirit came upon him on the day of Pentecost, Peter stood up like a giant. No timid maiden could influence him then, but he faced the multitude and preached

"Nowhere in the Bible do we find a promise of such strength as was given Samson, nor such intellectual power as was given Solomon, but we may receive all the spiritual power that Peter received on the day of Pente cost if we ask it. Christ said, 'Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you.' I believe these promises are concerning the Holy Spirit, and that those who covet spiritual power can have it. Now the question is, how can this power be obtained? How can we get this power to rest upon us! God has got the power to give it to you, and he is willing to do it. God could make a Samson now just as well as he could make a Harrison. He could make a Solomon right here; and have him walking these streets-God has got the ability to give you the spiritual anointing, and he is willing. Samson's hair was the seat of his power; it was his badge, so to speak, waich distinguished him from other people. God had said that a razor should never come upon his head. These locks were the badge which showed his relation to God, and when they were gone his relationship was severed. You must come to God in prayer and ask him for this spiritual blessing-this badge of righteousness. And having obtained this power from God, you have Victory over temptation.

A Sermon to Artillerymen. Rev. J. A. Rondthaler, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, preached yesterday to a large congregation. His discourse was directed mainly to the members of the Indianapolis Light Artillery, twenty-eight of whom attended the services in a body. The text was I Cor., ziv, 20: "Brethren, be not children in understanding, howbeit in malice be ye children, but in understanding be men." In this short sentence, the preacher said, Paul balances the active and passive virtues of the true Christian. He would have the Corinthians possess the strength of manliness, but as well, also, the beauty of childhood. He would have them as Christians present the warrior's front, bold, aggressive, brave, with faces like flint, but, withal, gentle and tender, with hearts like a Addressing his remarks more particularly to the uniformed artillerymen before him, he said: "The subject is especially adapted to you, young gentlemen of the Light Artillery. I would have you look upon Christfanity as an inspiration of strength-as a relegion that is hest fitted to develop a man. I do not use the language of fulsome flattery when I say that we admire your organization. We always enjoy your triumphs on the bloodless fields of the competitive drill. We believe that if the duty of patriotism and the needs of the times called you to the defense of your country, you would respond with a brave and a resolute alacrity, though we trust the day may never come when you shall be tried in the cruel conflict of war. We realize that you are citizen soldiers. Your trade is not the clash of arms, but the quiet pursuit of busiin our city. You represent that sturu American life that is so energetic, pushing enterprise with enthusiasm, and filling life with effective work, yet not so wedded to mere money-getting that it cannot arouse you to the

highest type of citizenship in times of threaten-"For the present your organization is more for the purpose of physicial culture than for the inhuman strife between man and man on the battle-field. It is needless to say that the care of the body is a Christian duty, next to the salvation of the soul. No deep, true, broad Christianity is at variance with the cultivation of the physical nature. The term saint does not imply a pale face, stooped shoulders, a hollow cough, and an emaciated form. Christianity is a thing of power and efficacy, that goes into every department of life, that honors the body while it purifies the heart and saves the soul. Your regular drill is a good school for you, teaching you the great life lesson of prompt obedience to the word of command. Here Christianity adapts itself to your case. Jesus Christ made obedience one of the first tests of discipleship. The special branch of the military service which you have chosen, the artillery practice, is one that always seems to me to be broader in its accomplishment than the more confined drill of the infantry. While to the eye there may not be that precision and exact symmetry of the machine that is so pleasing in the line of the infantry, yet as one learns a little more of your tactice, it is readily understood that what you may loose in appearance, as regards uniformity of movement, you gain largely in individuality of action without losing any of the exactness and precision of drill. In your practice there is far less monotony than in the other branches of service. Each one does not do the same thing at the same moment, but as you stand in your places, each has a particular duty to perform at a given time, thus teaching you another of life's lessons-the quiet adaptation to circumstances. Thus we may add together the good results of your drill-the physical culture it gives you, the obedience it inculcates, the responsibility it teaches and the aptness it affords you in conforming to varying circumstances. It teaches you that life does not consist only in perfection in one direction, as a vine spreads, but as a tree grows, rounding out on all

"Gathered in God's house this morning I would desire to present to you in the high realm of Christianity this same rule of practice that seeks not only development in one direction, but brings the man more and more into the fullness of manhood, developing and ennobling every part of his nature. Is is the aim of the Christian Scriptures to cultivate the highest ideal of manhood. God in the Bible aiways builds toward perfection. The Bible seeks to edify the whole map. It teaches you to take care of body, soul and spirit, that the man may be thoroughly finished unto all good works. When a great house is to be built the masons have their work, the carpenters theirs, and then come the decorators and painters, yet no one builds the whole so much as the architect, from whose brain came the conception of every detail of the plan. So with the agencies that contribute to the welfare of humanity. They each have their special part, but none singly can work out the full measure of manliness. God sits above | was represented by intelligence and education them all. Medical science, athletics, art and but God is the architect that frames the whole. The man who in great anguish stands as if carved out of marble, mastering himself, or the man who is hopelessly bearing a daily trial and who remains silent through it all-that is strength. He who with strong passions remains chaste; he who with when fully settled, and makes due allowance keenly-sensitive nature can be provoked and for loss and waste, sure to occur to some extent. yet restrain himself and forgive—these are truly a For example: A silo ten feet wide, twelve feet strong men, they are spiritual heroes. Young long and twenty feet deep, in full, the contents men, if you are already Christians, cultivate the settled to fifteen feet deep, would hold 1,800

you are not full men in the truest, highest, noblest sense of the word until the Son of God's immortal love is the captain of your salvation."

Camp-Meeting at Acton. The Acton camp-meeting begins on Wednes day afternoon. The indications are for a large attendance-larger, perhaps, than ever before. Rev. Dr. Keen, who has charge of the meetings and grounds this year, states that all the association cottages have already been rented, and that but two or three of the private cottages remain unengaged. Ten or fifteen families will go from Roberts Park Church alone, and there will be others from all parts of the State. The camp-grounds have been put in good order, and there will be some improvements. A large tent, to be called the Tabernacle, will be put up to-day. It will be eighty feet long by fifty wide, and will be used more especially for young people's meetings and extra services of any Arrangements have been made for an early morning train to the grounds, so that persons can go from this city in the morning and return the same night, and be able to attend all the principal services. On this account a great many will not attempt to secure sleeping accommodations at the comp-grounds, but will return each evening to the city. The feature of Sunday trains has been atclished, the custom having been condemned by a number of Christians in different parts of the State. An agree-ment has been made with the railroad not only not to run special trains, but also not to permit the regular trains to stop at the camp-ground. Of the latter there are only two on Sunday, both of them being fast trains. There will, therefore, be no way of reaching the grounds by rail, as there is no station nearer than Indianapolis itself, where the fast trains on the Big Four road stop. The gates, however, will be kept open in order to admit the country people and those who come in carriages. Dr. Keen states that the attendance of min-

isters from over this State will be larger than ever before, as the communications he has repeived in the past few days indicate. He has also secured the attendance of several noted ministers to assist in the meetings. Among them is the Rev. Asbury Lowry, of New York, editor of Divine Life, and one of the orators in the church; also Rev. J. S. Bitler, the evangelist, whom Dr. Keen considers second only to Sam Jones among evangelists in power of entertaining audiences. Prof. R. E. Huron, of Alliance, O., "the song evangelist," will be present throughout the entire meeting, and will have charge of the children's services and of all the music. He will be accompanied by his daughter, who will be the organist. Rev. Dr. Creighton, chancellor of the Nebraska State University. has also been invited to be present, and will more than likely accept the invitation. He is an eloquent speaker. Rev. Eugene Staley. of Dayton, O., the converted policeman, wil be present during the entire meeting, and will conduct the special outpost services on Sunday. He is at present conducting a successful revival at Morristown. The camp grounds will be open to the public after to-morrow, and the first service will occur at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, when Dr. Keen will preach the opening sermon. At 7:30 P. M. the first evangelistic service will be held, conducted by Rev. Mr. Bitler. Dr. Lowry will arrive Wednesday, and on Thursday, at 10 A. M., he will preach in the main auditorium. Dr. Lowry will remain over Sunday, and will preach on that day. Saturday next will be children's day, and it is expected to be the largest gathering of children ever seen in the State. Circulars have been sent to Sunday-schools all over the State, and secial rates have been secured for them on the Big Four road and all its

The regular daily order of services during the camp-meeting will be as follows: 5:30 A. M.-Prayer meeting, in the auditorium. 8 A. M .- General testimony meeting, in the audito-

10 A. M .- Preaching. 2 P. M.—Song service, in main auditorium. 2:30 P. M.—Preaching. 4 P. M .- Children's service, in the tabernacle, led 4 P. M.--Pentecostal service, in auditorium, conducted by Dr. Keen. 6:15 P. M.—Young people's meeting, in the taber-nacle, conducted by Rev. J. S. Bitler.

7:30 P. M .- Preaching. The camp meeting proper will end on Monday morning, July 30, and on Wednesday, Aug. 1, the lecture course will begin.

A PROMISE OF GOOD CROPS.

Corn Everywhere Reported Excellent, While the Melon Yield Is Immense.

H. A. Huston, director of the Indiana Weather Service, in his crop balletin for the week ending July 14 shows that the growth of all crops has been favorable, as the beavy rains, free from violent disturbances, the cool temperature and sufficient sunshine were beneficial. Oats alone, perhaps, got less benefit than any of the crops. Wheat is in shock and is being threshed in all parts of the State. Corn is unusually promis ing and is in excellent condition, while the melon crop is immense. The reports from local observers were as follows:

Vevay-Copious rains that fell during the past week have so much revived all crops that very little apprehension need be entertained for the future. Wheat, barley and rye are cut. Wheat threshing commenced last week, but suffered interruption by rain; other crops, however, were benefited, which compensated the delay. Wheat grown in the bottom lands will nearly average thirty bushels to the acre. Corn is unusually promising, and so is fruit, excepting late apples. Potatoes will be short. Rainfall, 1.30

Seymour-The condition of the weather during the past week was altogether favorable to corn, oats and melons. Oats will be the largest yield for years. Corn promises a good average, and the melon crop will be immense. Rainfall, 3.07 inches.

Columbus-Wheat threshing commenced on the 5th inst., but heavy rains on the 8th and 9th delayed further work until the 12th, at noon; the yield is better than was expected. Timothy is about all out, and yields less than half a crop. Oats are being cut. Rainfall, 1.77 inches, Freeman-The abundant rainfall of the past week created some apprehension for the grain in shock, but no serious damage resulted, and the crop is now generally garnered. Growing crops are doing well. Rainfall, 2.66 inches. Worthington-The recent rains and wind have beaten down the oats badly and prevented the stacking of wheat, as it was not dry enough, until the 12th. Rainfall, 3.16 inches. Manzy-There was on the 8th rainfall of 1.53 incu, accompanied by wind, which blew down

corn, oats, etc. On the 9th the rainfall was 3 inches. Wheat is all cut, oats are ripening and promise a good crop. Rainfail, 4.53 inches. Mt. Vernon-A good rain fell on the 9th to the amount of 1.65 inches. There is an extra good wheat crop. New wheat is coming in town, and its price is 75 cents per bushel. Corn looks well. Delphi-The lateness of the wheat harvest and the unusual rainfall have given the weeds the start, so that it is quite difficult to cut the little wheat remaining. This will lower the yield about 10 per cent. Corn. oats, potatoes, etc., are in good condition. Rainfall, 1.35 inches. Rockville-This has been fine growing weather. Except wheat all crops promise a very large yield. Rainfall, 2.50 inches.

Dazonia Springs-Corn is growing very rapidly. Wheat is being stacked and thrashed out of the field. Oats is being cut. The yield is only passable. Rainfail, 2.05 inches. Angola-Harvesting has begun, and the weather has been favorable so far. Wheat is a good crop. Corn, oats and potatoes promise a heavy crop. Haying is not finished yet. Rain-

fall, 0.94 inch. Farmland-There were splendid rains on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 12th, which were very beneficial. Farmers say that the prospect for corn was never better in this county. Rainfall, 2.66

Lafayette-Corn is growing rapidly. Oats are beginning to turn. There are no insects at work. Rainfall, 4.27 inches. Franklin-Wheat is about all cut, and oats are about ready to be cut. Rainfall, 1.75 inches.

A Contrast as Seen by a Stranger.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I am a visitor in your city and watched the procession on Friday evening, the 13th, of the railroad men going to call on our next President, General Harrison. Cur friends, the Democrats, claim they were nearly all bogus railroad mea. Now, I watched the Democratic procession Saturday night, with what the Democrats claim the genuine railroad men in it. I wish for myself and the traveling public at large that the railroad companies would employ the bogus and discharge the genuine; because Friday night and Saturday night by a lot of boys and tramps.

Camden, N. J. In planning the size of the silo, allow twenty cubic feet for every month's feeding of 1.000 ponnds live weight of animals to be fed. This is to be for the space occupied by the ensilage Christianity of Christ and be not satisfied with the Christianity of a current formation. If you tons, enough to feed ten cows thirty pounds of are not yet Christians let me assure you that ensilage daily, including waste for nine months.

NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of the Principal Home and Foreign Events Recorded in the Issue of July 15.

The race troubles in Crittenden county, Arkansas, are over. Mrs. Rosanna Welch died at Washington, Ind., from the effects of a spider bite. Two boys, aged nine and twelve years, were arrested at Brazil, Ind., for robbery.

John Zachar, the faster, will most probably die as the penalty of his fifty-three days' willful During the last fiscal year the Pension Office at Washington issued 113,087 pension certifi-

cates. Landlord Scully's agents deny the reports that their employer is about to sell all his Illi-

A stone quarry caved in near Portsmouth, O., killing Amos Kemeson and seriously injuring

Six voters of Fayette county, O., who voted for Van Buren in 1840, will vote for General Ben Harrison. An east-bound Northern Pacific passenger train was thrown from the track at Forsythe,

M. T., and five or six passengers slightly in-Charles E. Hess, president of the Hess Elevator Company, at Chicago, is said to have become insane because of speculations on the Board of Trade in that city.

Mrs. George Haley, of Marysville, O., eloped with Charles Howard, a traveling man, and took 870 of her husband's money with her. She was arrested at Fort Wayne, Ind. The Obio Board of Pardons has refused to recommend that the Governor commute the

sentence of "Blinky" Morgan, and he will, therefore, be executed Aug. 3. Frank Trescott, shaft boss, and a miner named John Carlson were instantly killed by a

premature fall of ore in No. 1 shaft of the Sun-

day Lake mine at Wakefield, Mich. Resolutions were adopted by Grand Army posts of Wheeling, W. Va., protesting against the wearing by Democrats of a campaign badge in plain imitation of the G. A. R. badge. Six Democrats of Virginia have announced

their intention to vote for Harrison. Twentyfive Democrats at Millhousen, Ind., will do the same thing. The tariff issue is the cause. The national council of the National Educational Association met in San Francisco on Satpresented a report on the elective system in col-

Bowles, one of the parties implicated in the dynamite conspiracy against the Burlington road, has made a full confession of his share in the conspiracy. It is said that Godding will do

troit by the throwing of a switch by an unknown person. Fireman Baby was crushed to death. Miss Rosa Quirk, of Mount Clemens, Mich., was At Chicago Judge Tuley has rendered a de-

A Grand Trunk train was derailed near De-

cision holding George Bissell liable for \$50,000 on a bond to insure the faithful performance by Henry M. Curtis of his duties as guardian of Stanley B. Sexton. A natural-gas explosion occurred at Washington, Pa. A party of workmen were making a

Marshall, James Linely and a man named Neff were seriously burned. Base Ball-Indianapolis 5, Washington 2: Philadelphia 1, Pittsburg 0; Chicago 5, New York 1; Boston 9, Detroit 9; Cincinnati 10, Cleveland 0; Louisville 5, Athletic 1; Kansas

connection. Oliver white, Ernest Boyd, John

City 5, Brooklyn 4; Baltimore 4, St. Louis 3. The Senate was not in session. In the House, the steamship subsidy amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill, which is the main point of dispute between the House and Senate conferees, and which was debated yesterday, was voted upon to-day. The House refused, by a vote of 135 to 56, to agree to Mr. Bingham's compromise amendment proposing a reduction from \$800,000 to \$450,000, and by a subsequent vote of 141 to 57 instructed the conferees to insist upon their disagreement. The tariff bill was taken up and debate on the wool schedule resumed and continued until 5 P. M., when a recess was taken until 8 P. M., the night session being devoted to the consideration of private

Local Events. Dr. Kilbourne, of the National Bureau of Animal Industry, now here, is to make a visit to Tipton and Howard counties to examine the cattle disease which is reported to exist in those

Mrs. Hunter and Miss Van Syckle, of Warren township, and Miss Carrie Miller were knocked down and seriously injured by a runaway horse at the corner of Washington and Meridian streets Saturday. The Democrats had their ratification here Sat-

urday night. The features of the demonstration were a large procession in which 3,000 persons were in line, the display of transparencies, banners and mottoes being profuse. At Tomlinson Hall a large crowd heard speeches from the Hon. W. H. English, Governor Gray, ex-Senator Mc-Donald and the Hon. Jason B. Brown.

[From Our Second Edition of Sunday.] The Resources of Indiana.

Saturday morning at 8 o'clock a party of gentlemen, the guests of the local officials of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western Railway Company, in a special coach, started along the line for the purpose of inspecting the economic geology of that portion of the territory of the road lying east of the Wabash river. The primary object of the trip was to afford Professor Preussner and Mr. Charles Spannagal, of Berlin, Prussia, the specialists who have been attracted to this State by the flattering prospect for establishing a Portland cement factory here, an opportunity to judge of the availability of the limestone and clay of the region named. The fact that there were such stones and clays susceptible to reduc-

tion into this most valuable product within the State has been known for some time, and the visit of yesterday establishes the fact that they are nearer to this city, and in limitless quanti ties, than had hitherto been supposed by those who had given the matter attention. Among the other guests of the railway were Professor B. C. Hobbs, of Bloomingdale, Rev. Thomas Griffiths, of Montezums, Mr. Conrad Mueller, of this city, and Mr. S. S. Gorby, the assistant State Geologist.

The party first inspected the stone quarry at Raccoon, forty miles from Indianapolis, in Putnam county, where there is already opened and in operation a quarry of knobstone, a sandstone well suited for bridge masonry and other foundation work; but at Fordice, three miles westward, the real object of search, the St. Louis or colitic limestone is cut by the railway's track and affords unmistakable evidence of exhaustless supply. At this point the stone is from twenty-five to thirty feet thick. It is from this same stone, found further south, notably on the I. &. V. railroad, that the specialists have made experimentally the Portland cement, which has stood all the tests to which it has been submitted under the auspices of the Board of Trade. The stone is nearly a pure carbonate of lime, and it is the conversion by chemical process of this atone into chalk stone, from which the Portland cement of Europe is made, that is the secret of the eminent success they have met in their experiments with the Indiana stone. The product found yesterday contained from 96 to 98 per cent. of carbonate of lime, and aside from its great value for conversion into cement, has a national reputation as a beautiful and substantial building stone. It was from the Bedford quarry of this stone that the single stone that makes the sidewalk between the residences of the late Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt and his sisters, in New York, was quarried; and it was from the same quarry that Indiana's beautiful State-house was sup-

The conditions, however, for the manufacture of cement at this point, it is represented, are exceptionally favorable, since it is distant from this city only forty-three miles, and from Chicago only 170 miles. The silicious and aluminous clays, an element in the manufacture of the cement, abound there, and only a short distance away, at Leatherwood Creek and Bloomingdale; while from the Illinois coal fields in Edgar county, Illinois, now being reopened, a cheap and suitable fuel for the rendering of the rocks can be supplied. The high cost of Portland cement, now wholly imported from Europe and costing to land at Chicago \$2.80 per barrel. is in many cases a bar to its use, yet in 1887 there were imported 1,817,895 barrels. As it is claimed it can be manufactured in this country under as favorable conditions as those presented by the Fordice location, for not to exceed o-third this cost, it is the purpose of the officials of the railway to employ every effort to secure at once the location of the proposed plant at the point named. It has long been the opinion of many that the undeveloped territory in Indiana contiguous to the I., D. & W. railway possessed, if energetically worked, its greatest permanent traffic-yielding properties, and the opinion of the experts who were of the party has tended to confirm and extend this view. At Montezuma, in Parae county, and at Hillsdale, in Vermillion county, on the Wabash river, several new plants for the manufacture of the products of fine

in process of erection. The party returned to the city at 7 o'clock well satisfied that a success could be made of such a little local affair."

Emperor William's Journey. [Conyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press-] BERLIN, July 14 .- Emperor William's departare from Kiel presented a spectacle splendid beyond anything ever before witnessed on the German seas. The town and harbor were uniquely decorated. The route from the station to the harbor was lined with maste covered with oak leaves, and adorned with weapons and banners. The German-Prussian and Holstein colors were conspicuous. Triumphal arches and floral decorations, in which naval designs predominated, entirely transformed the aspect of the old town. The Emperor drove slowly toward the harbor, giving, as he went, special greetings to the guilds and cor-porations which lined the streets. The yacht Hohenzollern was moored at Diepenbrook, at the other end of the harbor. A man-of-war's boat conveyed the Emperor to the yacht at 10:30. His Majesty was received by Prince Henry, Vice-admiral Blanc, chief of the Baltic station, and Admiral Montz. The equadron was composed of the iron-clads Baden, Bavaria, Frederick the Great, Kaiser, and Ziten, and the frigates Prince Adelbert, Gueisena, and Von Moltke, with a part of the torpedo flotilla. It then sailed past the imperial yacht in splendid order and with perfect precision. The maneuvers commanded great admiration. Shortly after 11 o'clock the imperial yacht put out to sea, escorted by the torpedo flotilla and the iron-clads. A number of private steamers accompanied the fleet for several miles. Kiel is crowded with visitors, who held high carnival to-night. During the four days' voyage to Peterhof the equadron will execute a number of maneuvers. On the 18th the Czar's yacht Derjava will receive the Emperor William on board at Cronstadt. The Emperor will remain four days at St. Petersburg and return by sea to Kiel. His after programme will include an inspection of the troops, the maneuvers of the guards and the Third Army corps in August. In September he will visit Alsace-Lorraine, meeting the King of the Belgians at Strasburg; at the end of September he will go to Vienna, and will probably visit the King of Italy in October. Communications from Emperor William to his mother were transmitted from Spandau last evening, and from Kiel to-day. This fact, though insignificant in itself, has a significance in the face of the persistent foreign scandals regarding the alleged unhappy relations existing between his Majesty and the Dowager Empress Victoria. If the message only referred to the progress of the son's first expedition as Emper-

or, they still showed that the differences between him and his mother haven't approached a rupture. The Empress Dowager frequently sees Dr. Friedberg, Count Stolberg, and other intimate friends of the late Emperor Frederick. Disputes certainly continue to exist between herself and the Emperor in regard to the disposal of Emperor Frederick's papers, some of which the Empress Dowager maintains are personal, against the contention of the Emperor that they are state property and ought to be deposited in the state archives. The court circle believes implicitly that the difference can be arranged in the near future by the Empress Dowager's surrendering the documents relating to the regency and the Emperor Frederick's memoranda on his own plan for administering the government, the bulk of his correspondence to be left with the Empress Dowager Victoria.

The French Republic's Birthday. Paris, June 14.—The taking of the Bastile was celebrated throughout France to-day. In this city, patriotic societies, accompanied by bands and carrying banners, marched to the Strasburg statue and deposited wreaths upon it. The Patriotic League, headed by MM. De Roulde, LaGuerre, Laisant and Susini, was re-ceived with mingled cries of "Vive Boulanger," "Vive La France" and "Vive la Republique." After leaving the Strasburg statue the societies visited the monument to Gambetta and the statue of Joan of Arc, which they also decorated with flowers. M. De. Roulede, in depositing a wreath upon Gambetta's monument, said: "We started from the statue of the Republic, we visited the statue of Strasburg, and we now confront the monument to the great patriot. Our pilgrimage has been more expressive than speeches. We know

whither we are going-for the Republic, for Alsace-Lorraine. Vive Boulanger." Two men were arrested for carrying posters which contained General Boulanger's portrait and bore the inscription: "Let all patriots assemble to-night in the place De La Concorde." President Carnot attended a grand review of troops at Long Champs to-day. On his arrival on the ground he was greeted with cries of "Vive Carnot," followed by "Vive Flouquet," and "Vive Republique." When the review closed, there was a noisy demonstration in which friends and opponents of General Boulanger took sides. A number of arrests were made. At a banquet which followed President Carnot thanked those present in the name of the government for thus emphasizing the principle of the national unity. "Yesterday," he said, "saw the glorification of a great citizen, who, in his person personified the defense of the soil and the national honor. To-day, with patriotic emotion, we have seen an army, strong and disciplined, with trusting and trusted leaders, imbued with a sense of its high mission, which should inspire confidence and a sense of security in the country and assure peace from abroad. You have traversed the marvelous worshops which will be the meeting place France assigns for art audindustry-a university in the great assize of labor which will command concord among citizens and good relations between nations. You will preserve a recollection of the fraternal welcome given you to-day by this generous republican city. You will tell your fellow-townsmen that here you found hearts beating in unison with your own, men resolved to defend the institutions of our common country, and not to let themselves be

seduced by fallacious, noisy enterprises." [Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, July 14.—The general sympathy expressed for Queen Natalie of Servis as a woman and mother does not blind the people to the fact that it is impossible for the government to permit her to violate Prussian laws. The Queen's agents at Wiesbaden deny that she meant forcible resistance to the authorities, and assert that she did not aid her servants or apply for protection to the Russian consul at Wiesbaden. The authorities state that they were unable to obtain access to her house, being threatened by armed servants. The whole incident shows Queen Natalie to be a woman of imperious will and violent temper. After Emperor William had telegraphed her that King Milan was acting within his rights, Queen Natalie responded with a series of telegrams invoking the Emperor as a man to help her in her struggle. She described King Milar in terms which rendered it impossible for the Emperor to continue the correspondence. King Milan committed an indiscretion in sending as his envoy to Wiesbaden Gen. Protics, the husband of the lady whose supposed intimate relations with King Milan first led to the discords existing between the Queen and the King. Her protests against the seizure of her son were directed partly against the chance of his tutelage under persons whom she assails as leading immoral lives. King Milan is credited with a succession of licentious adventures which would amply suffice for the granting of a divorce to the Queen. On the other hand, Queen Natalie's intrigues in faver of Russia, even to going to the length of conspiring to depose King Milan, are accepted facts. Her latest act before quitting Wiesbaden was to transmit to the Russian consul there memoranda revealing Austro-Servian plottings against the Russian policy relative to the Balkans. The divorce question will immediately come up before the Synod of Belgrade, and a decree will certainly be granted to King Milan on the simple issue that his consort, by intriguing for Russia, has proved untrue to her trust as Queen of Servia. The Queen will be permitted to reside in Vienna for a limited period. Her permanent presence on Austrian soil would, however, embarrass the government, and she would become the focus of conspiracies against Austria's allies. Consequently, when the divorce has been settled she will be asked to leave Austrian territory. She will probably return to Russia.

Through a Bridge. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Ind., July 14.—The worst wreck in the history of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan railway occurred this evening about half past 5 o'clock, at North Manchester, this county. Freight train No. 7, bound north, in charge of engineer Ben Radabaugh, fireman David Garrettson and conductor Cary, pulled onto the covered bridge over Eel river, just south of the station, and as the engine approached the north side of the stream the entire bridge gave way, both ends failing almost simultaneously a distance of twenty feet into the river below. . The locomotive sank to the bed of the stream, and five cars, laden with stone, cement, coal oil and lime, were jammed up against the engine, on which rode three men, the engineer, the fireman unable to jump, and all went to the bottom of the river, fortunately not becoming caught in the debris. Garrettson and Stone were not seriously hurt, and upon coming to the surface managed to assist Radabaugh, who was dangerously injured, to the bank. The wreck then took fire from the lime and one of the oil tanks burning, the bridge and train were soon blazing fiercely. Radabaugh's injuries are of an internal character, and it is feared to-night that elays-among them roof tile-are in operation or | or

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Closing Day at Washington Park. CHICAGO, July 14.—The Washington park meeting ended to-day with a great attendance and splendid racing. Fast time was recorded in several of the events, particularly in the last race, where Tudor ran close to the record. The meeting has been a great success.

The opening race was for a \$400 purse, penalties and allowances; six furlongs. Alaho won by two lengths; Bootjack second, Persian third. Time, 1:153. Second Race-Division of entries to first,

same conditions and distance. Laredo won; Autocrat second, Consempt third. Time, 1:141. Third Race-Mile dash; \$400 purse. Mollie won by a nose; Santalene second; Wary third. Time, 1:437. Fourth Race-Finality stakes, for three-yearolds; \$200 each, with \$3,000 added; one and onehalf mile. The race was an easy

one for the Haggin pair. Bohemian made the running. with Julia L. second. At the end of a mile and a quarter Julia L. was beaten, and at the finish Bohemian was pulled up to let Falcon win. Julia L. was a poor third. Time, 2:39. Fifth Race—For two-year-olds; purse, \$400; five-eighths of a mile. Faunus took the lead and won as she pleased; Sportsman second, Champagne Charlie third. Time, 1:02}.

Sixth Race-For beaten horses; purse, \$450; one and eighth mile. Hamlet won; Fredrica, second, Jim Nave, third. Time, 1:56. Seventh Race-Extra, from division of sixth. Tudor won a remarkably fast race by a length; Lelex and Woodcraft made a dead heat for second place. Time, 1:54.

What Girls Should Be.

San Francisco, Cal., July 14.—At to-day's session of the National Educational Council, Miss M. S. Cooper, of New York, presented a paper on the education of girls, which was read by N. F. King. The importance of the subject n all its branches was alluded to. Ideal educa tion was spoken of briefly. The education of girls should be regarded from its physical and scientific standpoint. Training of the mind, hand and eyes should all fit a girl for the high duties of womanhood and motherhood; public schools should give a thorough course in industrial drawing, and should teach girls to sew as an application of power gained by work in drawing. Girls should also know how to cook, to use tools and care for the sick and for children. Girls should also be trained morally, as the character is the most valuable result of

education. The paper was very freely discussed by a number of members. Mary Nicholson, of Indianapolis, believed mental training should be the high aim of girls' education. Professor Sheldon, of Boston, said girls should be trained to be more than good mothers and grandmothers. They should have such education as would make them good citizens.

paper. He believed women should be conversant with national issues. Professor Greenwood, of Missonri; Prof. C. M. Woodard, of St. Louis; Prof. F. L. Soldan, of St. Louis; J. H. Canfield, of Kansas, and others took part in the discussion.

Dr. Hawis, of Massachusetts, criticised the

The Iron Lock-Out Practically Ended. PITTSBURG, July 14. - The great iron lock-out is practically over, and before the end of next week a general resumption of the mills is expected. There are still fifty firms in the Manufacturers' Association that have not yet granted the demands of the workmen. A meeting of these firms will probably be held here on Tues-day, when it is presumed that they will decide to sign the scale. They still claim that the wages demanded by the Amalgamated Association are excessive, and that some mills will have to close down in definitely. A prominent manufacturer said this afternoon that the signing of the scale by some firms has caused intense dissatisfaction among the members of the association. "It is almost certain," said he, "that some of the firms will withdraw, and the association may be disrupted. That would mean that hereafter we would have no organization to confer each year with the Amalgamated Association committee on the wage question. It would then remain for each firm to act individually each year, and determine for themselves whether or no they would sign the scale." The Amalgamated officials were notified, this

afternoon, that Jennings, Beal & Co., of Lynchburg. Va., had signed the scale. A McKeesport, Pa., special says: "At a conference of the Amalgamated committee and Manager Flagler, of the National rolling-will, this afternoon, an amicable adjustment of the wage differences was reached and the entire plant will resume on Monday. This means work for 2,000

National Prison Association. Boston, July 14.—The annual meeting of the National Prison Association began this evening with a public meeting in Tremont Temple. Previously there had been a reception at the Tremont House, from 4 to 6 o'clock, which was attended by many persons distinguished in prison management and public life, who went to pay their respects to ex-President Hayes, president of the association, in honor of whom the reception was held. A large audience was present at the evening A large audience was present at the evening session, and among the prominent persons on the platform were Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio; Col. C. E. Felton, of Chicago; Rev. A. G. Boyers, of Ohio: Rev. T. J. Milligan, of Pennsylvania; Capt. Jos. Nicholson, of Delaware, and Rev. M. W. Reed, of Denver. Lieutenant-Governor Brackett welcomed the association in behalf of the State. His reference to Mr. Hayes and his administration was married and and Mr. he will fot survive. The loss to the company is quite blavy, and it will be fully a week before a temp lary structure can be built in place of the or testroyed. All trains are being transferred platform. Ex-President Hayes was then intro-

at the wreck to-night, and arrangements will be | duced, and delivered his address as president of made to send traffic around by the way of the | the association, after which the meeting ad-

The French Duel. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

London, July 14.—The Paris boulevards were thronged to-day with people celebrating the national holiday. The recent Flouquet-Bouof conversation among the numerous groups of excited talkers. It appears that M. Blouquet had not touched a sword in twenty years, until recently, when his physician advised him to resume his practice as a good exercise. His supposed lack of skill in the use of the sword induced Boulanger's seconds to admit that the Premier was the insulted party, and consequently he had the choice of weapons. Had the seconds been aware of his recent practice they would undoubtedly have insisted upon piscols being the weapons. Throughout the fight M. Flouquet was cool and collected, while his opponent was very flushed and excited. He rushed madly upon M. Flouquet, evidently meaning to kill him if possible. The members of the Cabinet, who were waiting the Premier's return from the duel, were intensely agitated, and were overjoyed on seeing him unburt.

The Lanterne's desertion of Boulanger is folowed by a marked change in popular opinion, which was plainly shown at the unveiling of the Gambetta statue, yesterday. and in the streets to-day. The General is not now renowned as a duelist. His several flascos have given him a bad record, and this last affair has completely lost him the character of a brave hero and popular idol.

Bismarck and the Pope.

BERLIN, July 14.-Mgr. Galemberti, papal nuncio at Vienna, has obtained the promise of the Austrian government to sustain the Vatican against the Italian government's threatened violation of the law under which the Vatican has hitherto held as extra-territorial to the municipal government of Rome. Signor Crispi has reason to fear that the Austrian pressure brought to bear upon Prince Bismarck, added the energetic protests of Catholic Germany and the Regent of Bavaria, whose leaning is well known, will influence the German government against his plans to curtail the privileges and to weaken the dignity of the position of the Pope. The official press of Rome write as if Signor Crispi had received, at the meeting at Varzin, carte blanche to do what he should choose with the Pope. It is better known here that Prince Bismarck holds that the position of the Vatican, under the law of guarantee, ought to be unassailable. This question, involvng, as it does, the threatened departure of the ope from Rome, is an urgest one for Signor

Close of the Sharpshooters' Festival. NEWARK, N. J., July 14.-At 3 o'clock this afternoon the last shot of the first international charpshooters' festival was fired. The shooting

to day was of teams. The scores follow: Mueller Rifle Club, of Hoboken-First team, G. Chlitz. 221; The Fitzsimmons, 197; L. Voget, 185; C. Judson, 197; D. Muller, 212; total, 1,112. Bulls-head Rifle Club of New York-G. Zimmer man, 218; J. W. Schroeder, 202; E. Holseman, 179; C. Geutch, 195; J. Schneider, 208, Total, 1,003. Zettler Rifle Club of New York-First team, B. Walther, 197; M. Dorrier, 219; C. Zettler, 210; B. Zettler, 191; L. Lolier, 208. Total, 1.025. Zettler Rifle Club-Second team, George Joiner, 176; G. W. Plaisted, 201; L. Flack, 208; Max Engel, 188; J. Coppersmith, 217; total, 990.

Mueller Rifle Club Second team, F. Landall, 163; J. Lobler 162; H. Lakman, 144; H. B. Murphy, 176; A. Meyers, 207; total, 852.

The Hollow-Ware Glass Workers, Massillon, O., July 14.-The hollow-ware class-workers of District 143 elected Louis Arrington master workman; Joseph H. Grapewine, of Massillon, secretary; Conrad Auth, of Pittsburg, treasurer. Executive board, William Lowiss, of Alton, Ill.; George A. Kainbach, of Pittsburg; Fred. Harrity, of Streator, Ill ; George Elmore, of St. Louis. Fraternal delegate, William Campbell, of Streator, Ill. District 149 elected John Coffey master workman; William Phalin, of Lockport, N. Y., worthy foreman; William Longloft, of Lockport, N. Y., secretary; Michael C. McMullin, of Clyde, N. Y., treasurer. Executive board. John Coffey; Henry Waltenbach, of Camden, N. J.: Thos. Smart, of Middletown, N. Y.; Patrick McCardie, of Middletown, N. Y.;

George H. Foster, of Hamilton, Ont. Racing at Pittsburg. PITTSBURG, July 14.—The summer meeting closed to-day. The weather was pleasant and the track fast, but the attendance was small. The first race was the 2:30 class, trotting; purse, \$1,000. Summary:

William 3 1 1 1 B. B. Custer 5 2 3 1 Inland 1 5 5 4 Miss Cawley 2 4 4 1 Time-2:35, 2:31 4, 2:23 4, 2:27.

Second Race-2:24 class, pacing; purse, \$800. John Woods..... 3 1 1 1 Maggie May..... 4 4 3 3 Monkey Rolla.... 1 2 2 2 Frank W....... 2 3 dist

Time-2:2514, 2:2319, 2:2214, 2:2114. Ball Club Threatened with a Boycott, PITTSBURG. July 14.-The members of the Amalgamated Association threaten to beyeatt the Pittsburg ball club, because H. R. Brown, stockholders of the club, and his three sons

were working non-union men at Singer, Nimtek

& Co.'s mill. President Nimick says that Mr. Brown sold his stock over a year ago, and at

present is in no way connected with the club. THE "Exposition Universelle de l'art Culinaire awarded the highest honors to Angostura Bir-TERS as the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite and to keep the digestive organs in good order. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, and beware of imitations.